

BOMB PROOF HOLD ENGLISH ART GENIUS

National Gallery Sends Priceless Paintings to Places of Safety.

DEALERS ALSO GUARD AGAINST THE ZEPPELINS

Alfred de Rothschild Stretches Wire Netting Over His London House for Protection.

Some of the pictures removed from the walls of the National Gallery are Raphael's "The Descent from the Cross," "St. Catherine of Alexandria," Velasquez's "Venus and Cupid," which was badly damaged some months ago by a suffragette, and the same master's portrait of the Spanish admiral, "Diego Paredes," the "Donkey and Paris," Rembrandt's portrait of himself, "Muriel's," "St. John and the Lamb," and "The Boy with the Red Hat," which were damaged by a suffragette, and "Portrait of a Tailor," "The Ambassadors," by Holbein, and the same master's portrait of Christina, Duchess of Milan and the last named picture is valued at \$400,000.

Other pictures removed are Giovanni Bellini's "The Virgin and Child with St. John the Baptist," "Madonna of the Basket," and "Mercury Instructing Cupid," the "Presence of Venus," and Titian's portrait of Ariosto.

The removal of so many paintings has left large vacancies in the galleries. In a number of rooms are seen only a few small paintings. In each room there is a large galvanised iron cage which will be used in case of fire from bombs.

Americans Watch Preparations

The interest of hundreds of visitors today centered more in the precautionary measures against Zeppelins than in the works of art themselves. The throng included some Americans, who forgo their grievances over being deprived of seeing the greatest paintings in their eagerness to learn from the guards about the precautions against Zeppelins.

The example set by Alfred de Rothschild of having wire netting stretched over the roof of his house is being imitated by numerous prominent residents of London.

CELEBRATION ABANDONED BY BALAKLAVA SURVIVORS

LONDON, October 24.—Balaklava day, the sixtieth anniversary of the charge of the Light Brigade, falls on Sunday. For the first time in many years there will be no celebration in London.

CHINA AND JAPAN CLASH OVER GERMAN DESTROYER S-90

PEKING, October 24.—Hostile incidents between the Chinese and Japanese continue. The Chinese government is still protesting against the presence of Japanese forces in China, but restrains its soldiers from any overt acts.

WOUNDED CHOKER GERMAN HOSPITALS, SAYS BERLIN NEWSPAPER MAN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 24.—Prof. Albert Morgenroth, who left this city three years ago to work on a Berlin newspaper, returned on the Ryn-dam today. He told a graphic narrative of present conditions in Germany.

CANADIAN TROOPS GUARD SUEZ; EGYPTIAN LOAN PERTURBS PORTE

LONDON, October 24.—A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Amsterdam says that the following message has been received at Berlin from Constantinople:

CHARGING GERMANS LESS EXCITING THAN PIG-STICKING, SAY INDIANS

LONDON, October 24.—The following account of the first charge of Indian cavalry in European warfare is given by an English soldier, invalided home:

HEAD OF AFRICAN REVOLT NOT ALLOWED TO SUBMIT

Offer of Maritz to Surrender With Force of 1,000 Ignored by British.

WEEKLY CIRCULATION STATEMENT

1914. Saturday, October 17, 68,869. Sunday, October 18, 52,353. Monday, October 19, 68,765. Tuesday, October 20, 69,478. Wednesday, October 21, 69,813. Thursday, October 22, 69,733. Friday, October 23, 69,600.

CHARITY REQUIREMENTS BIG

"If we allow these people half a pound of bread and one pound of potatoes per day, for charity requirements, alone we must buy \$4,000 tons of cereals and 12,000 tons of potatoes per month. We will require nearly as much more to supply those who are able and willing to pay."

BRITISH RED CROSS AND BOY SCOUTS CARE FOR WOUNDED BELGIANS ON ARRIVAL AT FOLKESTONE.

Up on Arrival at Copenhagen It Was Forwarded to Germany, England Says.

BRITISH ADOPT U. S. VIEW ON ULTIMATE DESTINATION

Ships Seized Because Cargoes Were Consigned to Order—Fear Zeppelin Supply.

At least one big shipment of fuel oil from the United States was sent promptly on its arrival in Copenhagen to the German aerial and naval base in Kiel, according to private letters to the British embassy here.

Whether this occurred before or after Denmark prohibited the exportation of oil to belligerent countries was not stated. The information, however, together with the general belief in England that the recent increase in oil shipments from the United States to Denmark was preparatory to a general attack on Great Britain by Zeppelins and submarines, resulted in the adoption by the British navy of restrictive measures.

It is also learned that a number of art dealers here have removed valuable works of art to places of safety.

Some of the pictures removed from the walls of the National Gallery are Raphael's "The Descent from the Cross," "St. Catherine of Alexandria," Velasquez's "Venus and Cupid," which was badly damaged some months ago by a suffragette, and the same master's portrait of the Spanish admiral, "Diego Paredes," the "Donkey and Paris," Rembrandt's portrait of himself, "Muriel's," "St. John and the Lamb," and "The Boy with the Red Hat," which were damaged by a suffragette, and "Portrait of a Tailor," "The Ambassadors," by Holbein, and the same master's portrait of Christina, Duchess of Milan and the last named picture is valued at \$400,000.

Explains British Contention.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador in Rome, discussing with Acting Secretary Lansing yesterday the protests which have been lodged by the United States against the detention of these vessels.

It is understood he explained in detail the position of the British government in this matter, and that the doctrine of continuous voyage or ultimate destination will govern each case.

The shipping agent, J. D. Rockefeller, recently seized was consigned "to order." Although the ship was plying between the United States and Europe, it was held that the ultimate destination of the cargo was the pertinent question.

The entire question, it is believed in official circles, will be adjusted during the next few days.

Adopts United States' Doctrine. That Great Britain has adopted the American doctrine of ultimate destination as a basis for her position on the interesting developments of international law in the present war.

The American government regards the possible exportation of such cargoes from neutral countries in Europe to belligerents as a matter of concern.

The Supreme Court of the United States upheld a different interpretation of the question was to consider as paramount the ultimate destination of a vessel of war.

The declaration of London, formulated in 1909, but which was not generally adopted by the nations, is her guiding document in the present war.

China coast at a point sixty miles to the south of Tientsin. The Chinese authorities took possession of her, but the Japanese came alongside and drove the Chinese away.

Here von Maltzan, the German minister in Peking, has protested to the foreign office against the internment of the German vessel.

The latest protest concerns the Japanese seizure of the German torpedo boat destroyer S-90. This vessel, after having sunk the Japanese cruiser Takachiho, was run up on the beach.

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BRITISH RED CROSS AND BOY SCOUTS CARE FOR WOUNDED BELGIANS ON ARRIVAL AT FOLKESTONE.



A BELGIAN OFFICER, WOUNDED IN THE DEFENSE OF ANTWERP, BEARING AN ENGLISH RED CROSS NURSE AND A BOY SCOUT. THE BOY SCOUTS ARE LENDING VALUABLE AID TO THE RED CROSS NURSES WHO MEET THE WOUNDED ON THEIR ARRIVAL ON BRITISH SOIL.

DESTROYERS TO CONVOY BIG GERMAN STEAMSHIP

Capt. Polack Here to Talk Over Journey of Kronprinzessin Cecelie to Boston.

Arrangements have been made for the conveying of the German liner Kronprinzessin Cecelie from Bar Harbor, Me., to a safer harbor in the navy yard at Charlestown, Mass., this week, by two United States destroyers.

The ship, which was captured by British cruisers in the vicinity of the Azores, is being taken to Boston for repairs.

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AUSTRIANS ARE BEATEN BACK, MONTENEGRINS AND SERBIANS SAY

Two-Day Battle Along the Drina Ends in Retreat of Francis Joseph's Force, Is Report.

LONDON, October 24, 7:41 p.m.—A message received in Rome from Servo-Carl says the Montenegrins have defeated the Austrian attempt to turn their right wing along the River Drina, according to a dispatch from the Italian capital to the Exchange Telegraph.

The battle lasted two days, and the Montenegrins claim to have killed 1,000 Austrians and to have captured one battery.

The Montenegrins lost 170 killed and the Montenegrin general Voivovich was wounded.

Servia Reports Gains. NISH, Servia, via London, October 24.

FRENCH DENY GERMAN REQUEST FOR ARMISTICE TO BURY DEAD

PARIS, October 24 (4:10 p.m.)—Semi-official comment on the present situation was made this afternoon by the military authorities of Paris, as follows:

"It is proper again to call to the public attention that faith should not be placed in the official bulletins of the German general staff. A bulletin given out by this staff alleges that our attacks on the heights to the south of Thiaucourt were repulsed with very considerable losses to our men.

"As a matter of fact, our offensive in this direction found it impossible to maintain itself at all the points won out by this staff's advance movement; nevertheless, we were successful in re-taking as a whole, the major part of the terrain which our offensive movement succeeded in taking.

"This morning a German officer was sent under a flag of truce to the commander of the French army operating in this region. He requested, speaking for the German general staff, that we should bury the dead and remove the wounded. The French commander sent this officer back to his lines, and immediately caused the attack on the enemy to be renewed.

"The advance we at once made against the enemy made it possible for us to secure the advantage over them which they had been endeavoring to obtain over us by their advance movement. We have the same time the absurdity of the successes claimed by our adversaries for themselves."

BOMB AND THREATS OF DEATH FOR EDITOR OF NARODNIK

NEW YORK, October 24.—Threats of death against Stephen Brosovich, editor of New York's Croatian newspaper, Narodnik, for supporting the Austro-Hungarian government in the war, were followed today by the delivery at the editor's office of an express package from Velva, N. D., containing a bomb.

Suspicious of the package, Brosovich turned it over to the bureau of investigation of the city police.

The investigation of the package at the bureau revealed within a few minutes that it contained a clockwork mechanism and a metal chamber in which explosives for such machines is usually contained. The package also included copies of the Narodnik and a magazine article written by Brosovich on the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his consort.

Threats of death against the editor have come by letter in the last few weeks from various points in the west, including Oakland, Cal.; Treadwell, Alaska; Lead City, S. D.; and Livingston, Wis., where the Narodnik has a circulation among the Slav population.

The letter was received yesterday from Livingston. It was written in Servian. Following is a translation:

"Remember, you paid creature of Austria, that a Browning will give you the final judgment. It gave to the scoundrel, Francis Ferdinand at Sarajevo. For the enemies of the Servians and the Croatians, it is the only and pistol shot in the forehead."

"GAVRIL PRINCE, 24." Gavril Prince is the Servian who murdered Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

PROSPERITY

The non-advertising merchant may use the columns of The Star and prosper, as all of the most progressive merchants are now doing.

A year's contract, handled by a competent advertising man, will produce the results.

FOOD FOR BELGIANS SENT TO AMERICANS

2,500 Tons, Valued at \$250,000, Allowed to Proceed by British Government.

CHARLOTTE DELEGATION RECITES TERRIBLE STRAITS

Thousands With Nothing to Eat, Germans Needing Supplies for Themselves.

LONDON, October 24, 5:40 p.m.—As a result of the urgent representations made to the foreign office this afternoon by W. H. Page, the American ambassador, the British government has given permission for raising the existing embargo on foodstuffs to the extent of allowing ships to depart for Holland with a quarter of a million dollars' worth of food purchased by the American committee for the relief of Belgium.

Every effort will be made to hasten the dispatch of this cargo. The slowness of land transportation means that it probably will be ten days before the food reaches its destination.

The failure of the foreign office to give permission earlier is said to be due to a misunderstanding between the board of trade and the Belgian minister in London, who was under impression that the board had granted permission for him to send relief to his countrymen.

First Shipment Tuesday. The first shipment of 2,500 tons of food to Holland for the relief of the Belgians will leave London Tuesday by the Dutch steamer Iris, one of five vessels which the American relief committee has chartered. The cargo will consist principally of wheat, rice, beans and peas.

Messrs. Shaler, Lucey and Bell of the American committee will accompany the steamer. Mr. Shaler has offered his yacht Erin to the committee for use as a transport.

Emile Devereux, burgomaster of Charlotte, N. C., who is in parliament for that district, arrived in London today and presented to the American committee a formal statement of conditions in the Charleroi district of Belgium. According to the statement, 500,000 Belgians are in want of food, within a radius of fifteen miles of Charleroi, are being fed by organized relief. Food supplies are almost exhausted.

The Charleroi delegation, in the written statement presented, which it requests the committee to read, says that while speaking officially only for the province of Hainaut, "we know that the same conditions prevail throughout Belgium, and we can state from bitter experience the position of our own district."

No Food Produced. Continuing, the statement says that the population of Hainaut numbers 1,250,000 persons, and that the province is an industrial district, having in this district a large number of factories of its food supply must be imported. This district was occupied by the Germans early in the war, and at the time they were only small stocks of foodstuffs on hand.

The German army imposed fines to be paid for the food. They took 250 tons of wheat, forty tons of bread and large quantities of coffee, sugar and other foodstuffs. These losses continued until September 6.

The German governor, Marshal von der Goltz, has ordered that the food supply be cut off. He has ordered that the food supply be cut off. He has ordered that the food supply be cut off.

"On our representations," the statement says, "the German authorities also allowed us to purchase, from time to time, 250 tons of flour from the stores of the German army. On five different occasions we obtained this amount."

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GOV. GLYNN POINTS TO HIS BREAK WITH PARTY WHEN HUGHES WAS GOVERNOR.

BY N. O. MESSENGER.

NEW YORK, October 24.—The democrats are so hard up in this present stage of the campaign that they are drawing upon republican prestige. It would indeed seem a perilous situation to see a democratic candidate for governor in the event of the fact that he supported republican policies.

I am referring to this to show what a queer political proposition it is, and it is a queer one. Old political landmarks are gone, the channel buoys have disappeared, the red lights on the shore have been removed.

Gov. Glynn falls back upon his support of Gov. Hughes, now associate of the United States supreme court of the United States, to show that he is not, as he is charged by Sulzer and by Roosevelt, a tool of Tammany.

"While we control Charles E. Hughes, the great republican governor and my personal friend, began his fight for direct primaries. Now, mind you, Hughes was a republican governor."

Breaks Away From Leaders. "I was controller and a democrat, and yet in that fight for direct primaries I broke away from the leaders of my party and in my newspaper, on the stump and in social gatherings I stood with Charles E. Hughes and fought for direct primaries to nominate the candidates of this state."

"It was my good fortune to urge the passage and sign the law that made possible the direct primary in this state. Denied the direct primary in this state in convention, I won it in the first direct primary that New York state ever had."

Miss Democracy is still calling upon her big brother, the national administration, to help her out. The democratic managers have given out the text of a telegram sent by Secretary McAdoo to Gov. Glynn.

McAdoo's Message. "I received yesterday your invitation to speak with you tonight at Binghamton. I greatly regret that an extreme pressure of official duties in Washington prevents my being with you. I unite with you heartily in your appeal to our fellow-citizens of Binghamton. Not only should all democrats who participated in the primaries well support you at the present juncture, but we should also urge the national administration to help you to the extent of their power."

The democrats are making out that they are rather sharply scored. Some of the wealthy men around here, who are in dread of being appealed to by the managers, are crying wolf in order to raise money. The hat passers are down in the financial district every day. Bad to relate, most of the appeals, receiving the reply, "Let Wilson do it."

Mr. Uruquid was called upon by Gen. Carranza to resign, but in a published statement declared he took orders from the convention. Instead of Carranza, here of having expressed himself too freely in admiration of Gen. Villa.

The American consul at Durango reported that telegraphic and mail communications with the Tepic district have been interrupted. The Tepic district has also come to the State Department that the American consul at Tepic has been extended until November 29, 1914.

JURY DEBATES FATE OF MRS. CARMAN

Ground About Agua Prieta Is Mined. Despite Truce.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., October 24.—Sigue preparations to continue at Agua Prieta, Sonora, just across the border, without regard to the truce declared at Naco between the garrison and the investing Maytorena forces.

The ground beyond the outer trenches at Agua Prieta has been mined, and barbed-wire entanglements, carrying a high-tension current, have been placed about the besieged town.

The Maytorena forces, under command of Col. Reynosa, have retired, but the garrison has been ordered to recover their attacks will be made.

Although the forces here are under the command of the two opposing leaders at Naco, the truce there has not so far been extended here. Reports from Naco say that Gen. Hill is executing deserters as rapidly as they are turned back to him by the border patrol there.

CONVENTION TAKES RECESS. Action in Issuing Orders May Lead to Complications.

MEXICO CITY, October 24.—An unofficial report here today said that the Aguascalientes convention has recessed because of the absence of several of the central delegates. Apparently reliable reports indicate that the convention has issued orders to several military men, and that this action is looked upon as offensive by Carranza, who has not yet received any orders unless issued by himself.

SAYS THE JAPANESE TAKE A SMALL PRIZE

Honolulu Dispatch Captures of a Steam Schooner by Battleship.

HONOLULU, T. H., October 24.—In sight of the harbor, the Japanese battleship Hizen captured today a small German motor vessel, supposed to be the Kaisha liner Shinyo Maru, which has at no time entered the territorial waters, and it was not possible to learn the prize's name.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 24.—Cable advice to the chamber of commerce report that the Japanese cruiser Hizen's prize, taken off Honolulu, is the German South sea trader Aeolus of Bremen, a steam schooner with a gross tonnage of 605 tons.

The Japanese battle cruiser Kongo and the Japanese armored cruiser Asama are standing off and on outside the heads of San Francisco harbor, just below the horizon. The Toyko Kisha Kaisha liner Shinyo Maru, which arrived here today from Yokohama and Honolulu, is being held in the harbor. It has been conveyed all the way across the Pacific by two warships, and that, all from a back to this country, the lance of a soldier he had seen felled in battle.

WAR OBSERVER TO LECTURE. Prof. Nevil Monroe Hopkins, one of the first to see Red Cross field service when the war broke out, and who was in the thick of the old world conflict for more than a year, will lecture in the Belmont Theater this afternoon at 4:40 o'clock for the benefit of destitute women and children of Belgium.

Hopkins, despite his Red Cross credentials, was arrested many times. He brought back to this country the lance of a soldier he had seen felled in battle.

He will tell of actual scenes he witnessed and will illustrate his talk with lantern slides depicting incidents of mobilization as well as of actual battle.

Four of Maritz's officers were captured, one of the prisoners being Count von Schiering.

MEXICAN FACTORS SPLIT

Carranza and Convention Are Widely at Odds Over Matters of Importance.

QUESTION OF RETIREMENT HOLDS CENTER OF STAGE

Zubaran Declares Country Is Not Responsible for Urquid's Actions at New York.

Question regarding the retirement of Gen. Venustiano Carranza as "first chief of the constitutional army" will be the first subject taken up when the national Mexican convention at Aguascalientes resumes sessions tomorrow, according to official advices to the State Department last night.

It is expected that the convention will be delayed until tomorrow for participation in the convention, the delegates sent by Gen. Zapata, though it may reconvene today.

The outcome of the discussion is of keen interest to Washington officials. Gen. Carranza has shown unwillingness to suffer dictation from Gen. Villa or to abide by the dictates of the convention. A committee has been sent to Mexico City in an effort to persuade him to yield peacefully.

Many Complications Produced. The differences between the convention, which has voted itself sovereign in Mexico, and Gen. Carranza are producing many complications. The convention, for instance, instructed Gen. Carranza to comply with the American proposals for guarantees. Mexicans who served the United States at Vera Cruz.

Gen. Carranza has referred the question back to the convention, stating his unwillingness to issue a proclamation on the subject, though willing to give one as a result of the convention.

Another complication appeared last night in the statement issued by Rafael Zubaran, head of the Carranza agency here, declaring that "the Mexican customs henceforth will neither admit nor export goods from the territory of any of the acts of Francisco Urquid in the official capacity as Mexican consul general in New York."

Mr. Urquid was called upon by Gen. Carranza to resign, but